

Edmonton Bulletin.

VOL. XVIII. No. 30.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 10th, 1896.

SEMI-WEEKLY, 4 PAGES.

TELEGRAPHIC.

WINNIPEG, Feb. 10.

The big bonspiel begins here to-day.
Rev. John J. Leach died yesterday at Neepawa.
Russia is having everything her own way in the east.

Gyldend, Minn., had a \$10,000 fire on Saturday night.
Cecil Rhodes will return to South Africa to manage the chartered company's affairs.

British political parties are getting into line for an early meeting of parliament.

A recount of the ballots cast in the Dauphin election confirmed T. A. Burrows' election.

A declaration somewhat favorable to bismarckism has been made by the German chancellor.

Cuban insurgents are committing many depredations, but get the worst of it in battle with the Spanish troops.

The Victoria hockey team left for Montreal yesterday to play there next Friday for the championship of Canada.

Diplomats and royalty have not made any progress towards restoring friendship between Great Britain and Germany.

The election in Northumberland, New Brunswick, on Thursday last to fill the seat of the late member, Michael Adams, conservative, who was appointed to the senate, resulted in the election of Robinson, conservative, over Peter Mitchell, liberal, by a majority of 449.

A fire occurred in Allen's dry good establishment Calgary, on Saturday night. It was discovered by Mr. Allen himself as he was leaving the barber shop. He noticed flames through the back window. The fire brigade was promptly on hand, but several thousand dollars damage was done to the stock before the fire was subdued.

VANCOUVER MARKETS.

Specially reported for the BULLETIN by Osmond Skrine & Co., general commission merchants.

Vancouver, B. C., Feb. 9th, '96.

British Columbia wholesale quotations:
Wheat, \$24.00 per ton; oats, \$18.00; potatoes, \$9.00; dressed beef, 5c to 6c per pound; pork, 5c; mutton, 7c; dairy butter, 18c; creamery butter, 23c; eastern eggs, 20c, none offering; Oregon fresh eggs, 22c.

TO-DAY'S TRAIN.

CALGARY, Feb. 10.

One car of wheat for Edmonton Milling Co., and two cars sundries for various parties.

LOCAL.

TRAIN left Calgary 20 minutes late.

Hockey club ball on Friday evening, 14th instant.

Board of trade meeting on Wednesday evening next.

Ice is being harvested for next summer's needs. The crop is good.

The H. B. Co. are making their spring shipments of freight to the Landing, ready for the opening of navigation. An unusually large quantity is going forward.

The South Edmonton Orange lodge proposes to erect a hall, 30x40, frame, on F. H. Sack's property, shortly. The lodge has about 30 members in good standing.

The Shamrock hockey team, of South Edmonton, has been challenged by the Victorias, of Fort Saskatchewan, and has accepted. The date has not yet been fixed.

BUTTER is quoted at 18c to 20c for dairy, creamery 25c to 26c, in Vancouver. Eggs 35c for fresh, local and Oregon 23c to 25c. Oats are still quoted at \$16 a ton. Dressed beef is quoted at 7c, and pork 6c to 7c.

The Lake of the Woods Milling Company has appointed a resident agent at Edmonton in the person of J. D. Campbell, a former resident of this place, who has been travelling agent for the company for the past six months.

This quarterly mite box opening of the South Edmonton Methodist church, held in the church on Friday evening last, Rev. G. W. Dean, of Edmonton, presided as chairman. There was a pleasing programme in which a number from the Methodist congregation of Edmonton assisted.

NORTHWESTWARD the reported revival of business, the last week of January showed 63 business failures in Canada as compared with 56 in '95, 44 in '94, 54 in '93 and 34 in '92. In the United States the failures for the same week were 403 as compared with 354 for the corresponding week last year.

CAPT. DWYER, of the Salvation army, arrived from Moose Jaw on Thursday's train to take place of Capt. Gooding who goes on Tuesday's train to Brandon for a rest. Lieut. Bryant will arrive from Virren on Monday to replace Lieut. Scott, who left on last Tuesday's train for Neepawa, to rest for a short time.

A LETTER from Chas. Sandison, dated Trail Creek, B. C., on Jan. 29th, mentions his safe arrival there. He says: "I think this will be the country. There is lots of mineral. Twenty-five hundred claims have been recorded in this district and the mines are getting better as they go down. Rossland is a fine town. It has only 16 hotels. The weather has been rainy ever since our arrival. There is not much work to be had. Hundreds of men are going around idle. They are a tough looking outfit. I think I will stay here some time."

On Friday afternoon a hockey game took place on the Shamrock rink, South Edmonton, between the Shamrocks of South Edmonton and the Stars of Edmonton. The game commenced at 3:30 and was hotly contested but resulted in favor of the Shamrocks by 7 goals to one. After the game the victors entertained the visiting team to dinner in the Hotel Edmonton. The captain of the Shamrocks, W. McLaren, presided, and a very pleasant time was spent. The following is the respective teams: Shamrocks: J. Jackson, goal; S. A. Kelly, point; R. Richards, cover point; J. T. MacLaren, W. McLaren, J. W. Blaine and W. Jackson, forwards.

COURT opens on Tuesday the 25th inst, Judge Rouleau presiding.

Shaw's train took one way car and one car coal from Ootkwan.

E. CAWY returned from Banff on Thursday's train, much improved in health.

MEETING of the C. M. B. A. to-morrow (Tuesday) night at 8 o'clock sharp.

W. B. STERNETT purchased small lots of fur last week aggregating about \$75.

JOHN CAMERON JR. arrived from Isle la Crosse by way of Cold lake yesterday.

MESSRS CAMPBELL and LYN started for Slave lake to-day with government seed grain.

HIGH wind on Saturday and Sunday drifted the roads badly. Calm and bright to-day.

CALGARY Fire Brigade Hockey team will arrive on Thursday to begin the tournament, of Friday, Saturday and Monday.

The stock of the Edmonton Saddlery Company is being removed to-day to the store lately occupied by Carson & Shore.

J. REPLINGER has rented the building lately occupied by the Edmonton Saddlery Company as a fur buying office and warehouse.

An special meeting of the town council held this afternoon it was decided to send the mayor as a delegate to Ottawa on the bridge question.

On Saturday afternoon a team of seven school boys beat a junior team of five of the Thistles at hockey by five to four. R. Belaney captained the boys and N. Lander the Thistles.

J. Davis, son of Geo. W. Davis, a settler living six miles from Fort Saskatchewan in the Beaver hills, died on Sunday of inflammation of the lungs. He was only sick three days.

The band concert at Fort Saskatchewan on Friday evening last was a great success. The messroom of the barracks was crowded. Insp. Howard was chairman. A dance followed the programme.

An entertainment will be given on Saturday evening next, in honor of the Calgary fire brigade hockey team. There will be music singing and refreshments.

A VERY successful concert was given last night in the Catholic church, Fort Saskatchewan, (north side) in aid of charity in the locality. The programme was large and varied including a tableaux and two comedies.

J. A. McDONALD, president of the board of trade, has received an invitation to the board to be represented at the immigration convention to be held in Winnipeg on Feb. 27 and 28th. The board is asked to send three delegates.

The Edmonton Hardware Co. have secured the agency for the Columbia bicycle, the machine of which Tiffany & Co., of New York, recently fitted up a sample to the tune of \$7,400. It may be remarked that the Hardware Co. do not keep that sample in stock.

A MEETING of the directors of the Edmonton Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association was held on Thursday, Feb. 6th, in the secretary's office. It was decided to make a further call on the shares of 10 per cent. to be paid on July 1st next and a further call of 20 per cent. on Jan. 1st next. The proceeds of the calls to be used in paying off the indebtedness of the company. A committee was appointed to circulate a petition asking the government to take the creamery off the company's hands and run it. On motion of Messrs. McKernan and Ritchie it was decided to offer the creamery property for sale or to rent.

DIAMONDS from the Rocky Mountains! Geo. Purches, who visited the mountains last summer in search of mica, gold and other minerals, brought back a pocket full of pebbles of various sizes and colors. A few days ago he read in a work on mineralogy a description of rough diamonds and on examination he found that two of the pebbles he had brought exactly filled the description given. They are nearly as large as pigeon's eggs, one pure white and the other a greenish shade. They become electrified with slight rubbing so as to attract paper. It is said that the diamond is the only stone that will do this while unpolished.

TOWN COUNCIL.

A special meeting of the town council was held on Thursday last to consider a letter received from W. T. Jennings regarding railway matters. All members present but the mayor. M. McCauley presiding.

COWIE-SUTTER moved that a telegram be forwarded to Mr. Jennings asking if a delegate from the town to Ottawa would be any assistance to him in procuring the passage of the Edmonton district railway charter, and that if his reply be to the effect that such delegate would be of any assistance, that the mayor be sent. Carried.

A telegram was sent and the following reply received dated Feb. 7th. "I am sorry that I cannot be of more assistance. The petition has been presented and accepted and the bill introduced on the 5th by Davis. A delegate coming at once with authority from the municipality would be of assistance."

Mr. Jennings' letter which caused the meeting of the council was dated Toronto, Jan. 29: "Amongst other things it said in effect: 'The minister of public works is fully alive to the necessity for a bridge, and if the railway company is not ready to go on, then the department will construct one for highway purposes alone.'"

A petition has been sent in asking that a combined railway and traffic bridge be not constructed. * * The amount of government bonus asked is \$60,000 towards the bridge, \$15,000 towards cost of maintenance, and \$3,200 on five miles of road. * * Immediate action is necessary on the passing of the bill and bonus amounts. Land for right of way and station should be secured, also stock subscription bonus, and stock subscribed by private individuals. The bridge must be built and the lines opened before next autumn. * * The C. & E. do not oppose, but they must have the first right to purchase.

THE Fraser Dramatic Company will arrive on to-night's train and play Rose Garland in Robertson hall. They will also play Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday nights.

CURLING.

On Thursday afternoon a match for two sacks of flour to be given to the W. C. T. U. and King's Daughters was played:

COMMERCIALS. CLUB.
Pooles, De Roux,
Tomlinson, E. Jackson,
" " E. Looby,
Strachan—4. R. Vance—11.

The commercials were not satisfied and on Thursday night played another game for the same stakes, as follows:

COMMERCIALS. CLUB.
Tomlinson, McKay,
Pooles, J. Douglas,
Strachan, Shera,
Climie—10. Vance—22.

The draw for the single hand competition for the McDonald cup took place on Friday evening with the following result:

Feb. 10. Emery—Ibbotson. Douglas—Wilson.

Feb. 11. McLeod—Taylor. Robertson—Kinnaird.

Feb. 12. Looby—McNicol. Shera—McCauley.

Feb. 13. Ormsby—Raymer. McDonald—Houston.

Feb. 14. McNeill—McKay. Vance—Thurston.

Feb. 15. Lander—Jackson. Picard—Snyder.

Feb. 17. Short—De Roux. McKenzie—McCauley.

Players can claim the ice on the date set apart for them, but if they can make other arrangements which are mutually satisfactory, they are not compelled to play on that date. Each man plays six stones and does his own sweeping. The game is 13 points.

On Friday evening Robertson and Kinnaird played with the result of Robertson 13, Kinnaird 4.

INITIAL correspondence of the the Calgary Herald: Initial is wondering in which of the new electoral divisions of Alberta it will be placed. It would prefer to be in the northern on account of the similarity of its climatic and agricultural conditions to the country to the north, its interests are more in common with that section than with the southern end of Alberta, where irrigation, timber wolves and purely ranching questions are certain to bulk largely in the future. These questions do not effect us here, nor do they interest our northern neighbors. Hence, we have no wish to be identified with the division in which they will be burning—political points.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOUND.

A fur gauntlet. Apply at BULLETIN office.

Public Works!

The work of laying 3000 feet of conduit on the road allowance south of the south-east quarter of Section 30, Township 52, Range 26, west of the 4th meridian, will be let by public auction to the lowest bidder on the ground at 1 p. m. on Saturday, Feb. 15th, 1896.

R. BUTCHART,
S. ECOLLES, Committee.

Creamery for Sale.

The entire buildings, machinery, plant and all apparatus of the Edmonton Butter and Cheese Manufacturing Association is for sale. The principal building near Edmonton was erected last spring. The building at Poplar Lake is three years old. The machinery, which is complete, was purchased chiefly from J. S. Pearce & Co. The central building is situated in the centre of the Edmonton district, the best dairying district in Canada. Especially favorable terms will be given to a buyer who will agree to operate the Creamery upon terms favorable to the patrons. For further particulars apply to

C. M. WOODWORTH,
Advocate, Edmonton, N. W. T.

Lake of the Woods

MILLING COMPANY, (LTD.)

Mills at Kewatin, Ont., and Portage la Prairie, Manitoba.

Daily output 2,700 Barrels.

The Flour made only from the best Manitoba No. 1 Hard Wheat.

Excels all others

J. C. CAMPBELL,
30-37 AGENT, EDMONTON.

.FOR.

CHAPPED HANDS, LIPS,
AND FACE

.USE.

White Rose Glycerine Jelly.

25 cents per jar.

A \$3,450 BICYCLE!

THE TIFFANYIZED COLUMBIA.

When it occurred to Tiffany & Co., the world famous goldsmiths, that by a system of elaborate ornamentation it would be possible for them to produce a bicycle that would conform to the ideas of the smart set, and give an opportunity for display to those whose tastes lay in that direction, the idea at once found favor with those to whom such a departure was intended to appeal. At the same time many manufacturers saw therein an opportunity for advertisement, and eagerly offered wheels free, if they would be used for such a purpose. Tiffany & Co. realized, however, that to be in keeping with every production bearing their name, it would be necessary to build upon a solid foundation, and to properly bring the idea before the public, a bicycle of known worth and standard reputation could be the only one they could consistently use. They were, therefore, compelled to decline the offers of these manufacturers, and to purchase a Columbia, for which they paid \$100. The Tiffanyized bicycle, as completed, is valued at \$3,450, and is simply one of regular Columbia manufacture, purchased in the ordinary way, with all the ornamentation added. The elaboration in this instance consists of eighteen karat gold mountings at the frame connections in richly chased designs; the spokes are tied with gold, and the spoke nipples covered by fancy cups of the same precious metal. Ivory handle grips tipped with gold have been added, and the handle bar itself has a frosting of gold, in which is set a massive sapphire, while a row of semi-precious stones surround the upper ball cup. That the Columbia should have been selected is not in the least surprising, for Tiffany & Co. simply recognized what every one is compelled to recognize, that the Columbia bicycles are the standard for the world.

The Edmonton Hardware Company

Are Sole Agents in this District for the Columbia Bicycle.

The Tide of Trade Keeps Moving While the Tide of Prices Ebb.

Big Values

Bring big business. Big trade produces big exchange, and it is in turn permits the profits to be reduced to a very small margin.

Dry Goods

A fine line of Scotch Zephyrs and German Prints just received. Look at a few samples in window.

Let the tide flow blithely on; it brings grist to our mill and power to your purse.

LARUE & PICARD.

Spring Goods! Spring Goods!

First Consignment of the Season, consisting of DRESS GOODS, COSTUME CLOTHS, (in Dress Lengths) FANCY FLANNELETES, PRINTS, ETC.

Purchasers anxious to procure the greatest amount of reliable goods at the smallest possible outlay, should, before purchasing elsewhere, pay a visit to the Manchester House, where goods will be willingly shown and quotations given without necessitating a single purchase.

Parties at a distance can have samples of Dress Goods, etc., forwarded on application. There is a competent Dressmaker on the premises.

TERMS STRICTLY CASH. Positively no exceptions.

W. JOHNSTONE WALKER.

Established 1877. \$500,000 Capital. Incorporated 1893.
JAS. M^cMILLAN & CO.
--- DEALERS IN --- INCORPORATED.
FURS, HIDES, PELTS, WOOL,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA.
Write for Circular. Branches: Winnipeg, Man.; Victoria, B.C.; Helena, Mont.; Chicago, Ill.



Best Fresh Beef

AT VANCE'S

VENISON, ELEPHANT

STEAK,

AND

BEAR

THIS IN MIND, FOR

...CASH ONLY...

TENDERS WANTED

For cutting and piling firewood on River Lots No. 36, 38 and 40. For particulars apply at the office of EDMISTON & FLATER, Architects, Imperial Bank Block.

- Keep the Boys - Warm -

By getting one of our

\$2.50 Overcoats

All Sizes, 25 to 34.

The biggest Snap of the Season.

W. T. HENRY & Co.

EDMONTON BULLETIN.

(SEMI-WEEKLY.)

Printed Monday and Thursday evenings.

Subscription \$2 a year, in advance.
Transient advertisements: Five lines and under,
three insertions and under \$1, or 10 cents a line last
insertion and 5 cents a line each week or part of week
after.

Standing advertisements—50 cts a line for 3 months.
FRANK OLIVER. — PROPRIETOR.

EDMONTON BULLETIN, FEBRUARY 10th, 1896

LAURIER AND THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

Ever since the Manitoba school question became prominent in Canadian politics Mr. Laurier has been accused of cowardice or duplicity in regard to that question. Sometimes his opponents declared that he did not dare to express himself on it at all, and at other times that he declared for opposite principles in different places and before different audiences. As an offset to these general accusations it may be pointed out that he would be indeed a phenomenally clever man who in Mr. Laurier's position could make any possible declaration on such an important subject that would be pleasing or satisfactory to his opponents; particularly if the declaration showed sound judgment and was likely to have weight with the electors. The accusation that Mr. Laurier has been afraid to speak on the school question is simply not true. Ever since it came up he has spoken on it in parliament and before audiences in Quebec and Ontario, whenever the occasion demanded. The fact that he has been able to speak acceptably on such a vexed question before audiences holding diametrically opposite views is what has puzzled and aggravated his opponents, who, unwilling to acknowledge the genius and the fairness which made this possible, have taken refuge in accusations either that Mr. Laurier spoke and said nothing or that in each case he spoke to please the audience which he was addressing. The speeches which he made were reported in all cases by both friends and opponents and were published in all the leading papers so that everyone had the fullest opportunity to judge of what was or was not said, and to make the fullest comparisons. Under such circumstances had he either said nothing or contradicted himself the public would long ago have been aware of the cases in point. But no such cases have occurred. It would have been folly for him to have said one thing in Ontario and another in Quebec, because he must have known that a time would come when the matter would have to be debated in parliament and there he would be compelled to take only one line of argument. That time has come, and in the debate on the address Mr. Laurier put himself on record on the question of remedial legislation in terms of exactly the same import as he has used ever since the trouble began, terms the meaning of which cannot be mistaken by any one who does not want to be mistaken; which were loudly applauded in the house and which no one there attempted to controvert. The speech appears in another column of this issue.

The misconceptions of Mr. Laurier's position have arisen only in the minds of extremists, those who said "We must have separate schools or we will smash confederation," or the others who said "We will not have separate schools or we will smash confederation." Both of these factions have taken for granted that no other position was possible or justifiable, and both were represented in the cabinet which passed the remedial order. As Mr. Laurier was not a cabinet member and therefore could not divide himself into two parts, one in favor of remedial legislation and the other against it, those who fortunately were able to take that unique position should not find fault with him because he found another position which it was possible for him to logically take and maintain. Mr. Laurier did not join either of the would be smashers of confederation, he did not demand that the rights of the Catholic minority should override the rights of the Protestant majority nor yet declare that that minority had no rights that the majority were bound to respect. He believes in doing justice to the religious minority

in Manitoba, but in granting that minority justice he will not be a party to perpetrating injustice upon the majority of the province. It is with a view of marking the dividing line between the rights of the minority and those of the majority that he asks for a commission of enquiry, before assenting to legislation that from the mere fact of its source without regard to its merits will do much to defeat the end ostensibly desired, namely justice to the minority in Manitoba, for it will necessarily arouse the antagonism of the majority of the province against the minority and prevent the healing of the unfortunate difference which now exists. To put it shortly, Mr. Laurier is prepared to do justice, but he wants to know just what is justice to both sides and to all parties, believing that on such a basis and only on such a basis can a permanent and satisfactory settlement be made. He refuses to become in any degree responsible for perpetuating a race and religious feud in Canada; a work which the present leaders of the conservative party are entering upon with such a light heart and with the courage of ignorance.

Mr. Laurier's course ever since the question came up has been in sharp contrast to that of his opponents. As their course has tended to widen the breach between two classes of the people with the object of securing their own advancement, his has been to reduce the difficulty by every means in his power, although threatened with destruction by extremists on both sides if he did not adopt their views. A Catholic and a French Canadian, and therefore bound to the idea of provincial rights—a guarantee of which was the only terms upon which Quebec would enter confederation—he has always seen that to break down that principle in regard to one of the provinces would open a danger to all other provinces. That to interfere without the clearest justification with Manitoba at the present time would only open the way for like interference say with Quebec at some future and perhaps not distant time. Because he looked beyond the present moment, because he tried to heal rather than widen the breach, as it is the business of a statesman to do, he has been subjected to vilification and misrepresentation by the very interests that he desired to most truly protect.

No true Protestant can desire to see injustice done to the Catholic minority in any of the provinces; and surely no Catholic and particularly no French Canadian can wish to see the principle of provincial rights weakened in the scheme of confederation. All Canadians must desire to see this vexed question removed from active politics by means of a fair and honorable settlement. It is already amply evident that the method being adopted by the leaders of the conservative party will have the effect of aggravating and perpetuating rather than removing the trouble. On the other hand Mr. Laurier's propositions, and not less his personality, point to him as the man competent—if any man in Canadian public life is competent—to settle it fairly all around. Catholics and French Canadians can surely trust one of their own race and religion—the foremost of their race and religion in Canada to-day—to see that they get justice, while Protestants, who because of his ability and honesty have elevated him to the highest position in their gift, and who have in all cases and under all circumstances found him worthy of the honor—and in no case more than the present—will accept him, rather than the Judases of their own race and faith who now hold office and who glory in the shame of having sold themselves to take away the rights of the province of Manitoba in return for a new lease of office and its emoluments.

\$50,000 FOR THE BRIDGE.

The estimates for the year ending June 30th, 1897, are at hand. From the printed page it appears that the amount voted for the bridge across the Saskatchewan is \$50,000 not \$25,000 as reported in the papers. The item reads: Bridge across the Saskatche-

wan river at Edmonton, N. W. T.: Re-vote \$20,000. Appropriation 1895-96 \$25,000. Total to be voted for 1896-97 \$50,000. This looks a good deal more like business, as \$50,000 will complete or nearly complete a traffic bridge, which is the amount asked from the government, the understanding being that the town through the Edmonton district railway company, was to put up the difference between a traffic and a railway and traffic bridge.

Prince Albert gets \$13,000 for "court house and jail accommodation—new works and repairs." Additions to Moosomin court house \$3,000. The amount voted for the government of the Northwest is the same as in the current year to meet the services of schools, clerical assistance, printing, and public works namely \$242,879. The other votes are the same as in the current year except that for incidental justice in which the reduction of \$3,200, take place. The vote for dairying service is \$30,000 against \$32,700 for the current year. The vote "to enable the dairy commissioner to promote dairying interests by advances in making cheese and butter within the provinces, the proceeds of sale of products from such advances to be replaced to the credit of the consolidated revenue fund," is reduced from \$40,000 to \$25,000. The vote to enable the dairy commissioner to promote the dairying interests of Canada by making provision for the placing of fresh made creamery butter and cheese on the British markets in regular shipments without deterioration in quality and for securing recognition of quality "is the same as this year \$20,000.

MATTERS in the Transvaal are far from quiet. The Boer government has failed to carry out its promises of reform in the granting of political rights to the Uitlanders, and instead of doing so has arrested 50 of the leaders of the reform movement and now holds them in jail on charges of high treason, with the penalties of death, imprisonment, fines, or confiscation of property in prospect. At present the feeling against the Uitlanders for their failure to assist Jameson is so strong that very little attention is paid to the treatment given these prisoners, but if extreme measures are taken and especially if confiscation of property is resorted to, there is likely to be a change. There are a great many millions of English money invested in Johannesburg, and depending on the productiveness of the mining industry there for its returns. If the Transvaal government begins to tamper with this property by way of confiscation the security of the whole vast sum will be endangered, and more than likely the British government will be forced to protect the interests of British investors, at all costs.

The election of Sir Charles Tupper for Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, by such a large majority is probably a surprise and must be a satisfaction to the party of which Sir Charles must now be considered the leader. Of course it was very much another case of the Dutch having taken Holland. The constituency, which elects two members, had returned two conservatives at the last general elections by about the same majorities as Sir Charles received, so that even with the prestige of Sir Charles' name and fame and his prospective premiership, there was no conservative gain. It could hardly be called even a moral victory on either side.

In a recent speech Lord Salisbury outlined a policy of neutrality by Britain in regard to Turkey and her proceedings in Armenia. This has given grave offence to a large section of the conservative party and has aroused extreme hostility on the part of the liberals. This declaration of policy may lead to a rupture in the cabinet, as Mr. Chamberlain does not agree with the policy outlined by the premier in this matter. The feeling against non-interference with Turkey is intensified by the probability of that country having entered into an alliance with Russia, the very action that Britain has always endeavored to prevent.

Hudson's Bay Company

(INCORPORATED 1670)

Solicits your patronage not on account of the date of their incorporation, but partly on account of the honesty and straightforwardness of their dealings with the general public since then, and more especially upon the experience thus gained and their present facilities and the advantages they offer in dealing with them.

Seasonable Dry Goods,

Fresh Groceries,

Crockery and Glassware.

In this we have some special bargains. Our \$9.00 Dinner Set (97 pieces) is a snap, and some other goods in this department are perhaps equally cheap.

The quality of our goods is our special pride. We not only buy largely, and therefore at the best price, but in most cases we buy direct from the manufactories and offer you the profit which would otherwise go to the middle men.

Mail orders have special attention at

HUDSON'S BAY Stores.

Still At It!

Doing Business in the same old stand

LARGEST STOCK!

LOWEST PRICES

School Books at Ontario Prices.

THE E. L. SMITH CO.

WHEN BUYING YOUR

Groceries &

Confectionery

CALL AT

Clarke's Grocery.

Winter is Coming!

Jumpers

From \$8.00 to \$12.00, complete.

On hand and made to order at the...

CITY

Carriage Works!

W. R. HOWEY'S

Beef, Pork, Mutton, Turkeys, etc., Sausage, Spare Ribs, Pig Feet, Pig Heads, Tenderloin, Tongues, Hearts and Cured Meats,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

EDMONTON DYE WORKS

—Pirchner & Mayerhofer,—

PROPRIETORS.

Near Electric Light Works.

All orders promptly attended to and first-class work guaranteed

OPENING... Announcement

WM. M'ADAM & CO.

We beg to announce that we have opened up our Grocery business in Turnbull & McAdam's old stand, Jasper Avenue and are prepared to supply all orders on the shortest notice.

Christmas Orders a Specialty.

Free delivery to any part of town.

Strictly cash Sales. Small profits and quick returns.

TELEPHONE TO

S. Moran

—FOR—

. Coal.

As good as land office prices. Ten per cent. off for cash. Prompt delivery.

E. B. FERGUSON,

Watchmaker and Jeweler

EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Watches, Clocks and Jewellery repaired and guaranteed.

G. R. F. KIRKPATRICK,
TREASURER

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Alberta—J. H. Craig, Fraser Dramatic Co.; J. R. Ratty, Manawan; M. McDonald, Calgary; A. E. Lake, Stony Plain; N. McDonald, H. McLean, A. Johnston, Stony Plain; J. Graham, A. H. Hannan, Fort Saskatchewan.

Queen's—Archer Campbell, Sturgeon; J. D. Campbell, Kewatin; H. Morien, Winnipeg; J. S. Hunt, Toronto; R. Riley, Winnipeg; J. J. Neale, and wife, Portage la Prairie; R. H. Climie, Hamilton.

Jasper—R. Logan, Beaver Lake; S. H. Schenke, Rabbit Hill; Geo. Sutherland, Spruce Grove; C. F. Stewart, Fort Saskatchewan; T. R. Haddon, J. D. Griffiths, J. Hall, P. B. Cunliffe, Sturgeon.

FIRE BRIGADE.

A meeting of the Edmonton Fire Brigade No. 1, was held in the fire hall on Friday evening, Feb. 7. The report of the special committee of the fire brigade and of the fire, water and light committee of the town council was presented. The brigade committee asked 1st. For the enlargement of the sleeping rooms in the hall and the appointment of a caretaker. 2nd, That the council should provide badges to be worn at all times by members in good standing. 3rd, That at least a dozen pairs of jackets and overalls should be supplied to the brigade. 4th, That the brigade should have the use of the hall except when required by the council or for such other purposes as the council may direct. 5th, That \$50 be granted for the purpose of establishing a brigade library. 6th, That a telephone line be established between the hall and the chief's residence. 7th, That caps be supplied for the men at practice. 8th, That the brigade appoint some one to inspect tanks and fix them. 9th, That the brigade have the privilege of water from the tanks for practice. 10th, That they be 50¢ an hour for fires and 50¢ per practice. The fire, water and light committee of the council approved of the requests and if approved by the brigade agreed to present them to the council. The several items appearing in the report of the committee were approved by the brigade, on several motions.

Messrs. Randall, Lauder, Martin, Clark and Oliver were appointed a committee with power to add their number to arrange for a supper and smoking concert on the occasion of the visit of the Calgary fire brigade hockey team.

It was decided to submit the by-laws of the Calgary fire brigade to the council for approval, and be requested to print 100 copies for the brigade.

The application of F. A. Osborne for membership was accepted.

CHURCH TAXATION.

To the Editor of the BULLETIN:—Sir—It is to be presumed that Mr. S. S. Taylor's letter on "church taxation," which appeared in your issue of the 6th inst., is intended to be taken seriously. It affords, however, the second very striking example of the danger we incur in running counter to the homely old proverb which suggests the folly of undertaking to teach our grandchildren to suck eggs.

It is particularly the business of the town council of Edmonton to serve the material interests of our community. It is the business of the Rev. Mr. Dean to direct his flock in spiritual matters; of Mr. S. S. Taylor to elucidate complex legal points.

There is, however, no urgent argument against reciprocal interference. Occasion may arise where, in works of benevolence and charity, the lawyer may lend a useful hint to the parson—where, in a legal squabble, the parson may employ a friendly and sagacious effort in furthering the ends of peace and justice, or where both, or either, from their, or his, point of view, may make a useful suggestion in civic affairs. But in any of these cases the volunteer should be very sure of his ground. That the town council is demonstrably correct in its recent action upon the church taxation matter is proved not only by that body, but I venture to suggest, by a very large majority of the ratepayers, and the demonstration lies in a very simple proposition and in the inferences which are clearly deducible therefrom. Last year the law enabled church properties to be taxed. The whole amount of the taxable property of Edmonton we shall assume to have been \$1,000,000. We shall further assume, merely for the purpose of illustrating my argument, that in order to raise sufficient revenue for the necessary town expenditure a rate was struck of one cent in the dollar. Now if you withdraw from the whole assessment an amount representing the value of the church properties, it is obvious that in order to get the money which the town requires, the rate of one cent in the dollar must be increased. It follows, if this is done, that each ratepayer contributes a little more upon the value of his rateable property. The merchant, for instance, having premises and stock to the value of \$20,000, pays as much as twenty men having each a property assessed at \$1,000.

It seems to me that a very pernicious principle is advocated (I have no doubt quite unwittingly) by both Mr. Dean and Mr. Taylor. I may have a strong conscientious objection, on high moral grounds, to any unnecessary extravagance in my individual expenditure. I may carry my principle so far as to object to extravagance and ostentatious display in regard to the erection of church buildings. Now for these reasons I would most seriously object to an increase in the general tax under which I am compelled to contribute to the support or relief of churches at large.

It is in keeping with Mr. Taylor's reputation for benevolence and charity that because apparently a majority of the council of Edmonton endeavor to deal with the affairs of the town in a businesslike way he should accuse this majority of pursuing a course which encourages "infidelity" and "vice!"

Crisis.

EDNA.

Feb. 1. To-day the weather is extraordinary. The sun is very warm the temperature being 44° above zero.

Feb. 2. Mr. Sterling (Presbyterian) conducted service in the Edna school house at 11 a. m., and at the residence of Mr. D. E. McLean, Creeksford, at 2 p. m. A good attendance at both places.

CARD OF THANKS.

Minutes of an emergency meeting of the Old Timers Association held on Saturday the 8th inst. President D. Ross in the chair. Members present, Coleman, Norris, Gibbons, Turnbull, Young. It was moved by Mr. Norris and seconded by J. Gibbons that a letter be tendered Bishop Grandin thanking him on behalf of the Old Timers Association for all his kindness and consideration to the late Edward McGillivray, and that Messrs. Gibbons, Young and Turnbull be a committee to draft said letter. Also that a copy of same be published in the local papers.

Edmonton, 10th Feb., 1896.

His Lordship, Bishop Grandin, St. Albert
My Lord: The death a few days ago of the late Edward McGillivray, brought very forcibly to the minds of many of the members of the Edmonton Old Timers Association, the circumstances under which their lamented friend became a pensioner on your bounty and the recipient during the last five years of his life, of that care, kindness and attention which made those years a time of comparative pleasure to him. To them it is known, if not to the general public, from what a state of destitution, misery and suffering you rescued him, and how you made his future care a matter of your own personal supervision, a task few men but Your Lordship would have undertaken. Therefore the members of this association would ask Your Lordship to accept their heartfelt thanks for all your kindness to their friend while living and for your last tribute of regard and respect, the splendid funeral accorded his remains. Further they would ask Your Lordship to be assured that your great charity shown to one who was an "Old Timer," has but served if possible to deepen and intensify those feelings of regard and respect in which Your Lordship is held by all members of this association.

On behalf of members Edmonton Old Timers association.

METEOROLOGICAL.

The following temperatures are reported from the Dominion government observatory, Edmonton, for the dates given:

	Max.	Min.
Thursday, 6,	32	21
Friday, 7,	38	21
Saturday, 8,	31	18
Sunday, 9,	34	25
Monday, 10,		-3

Barometer reduced to sea level 30.196.

Peace River

The well known Horsemen and Freighters, Messrs. Fly and Campbell, having tried our

3 Star Liniment

And knowing of its virtues, would not start on their freighting trip to Peace River without a good supply.

It is the best Embrocation in the market.

D. W. Macdonald,
DRUGGIST.

EDMONTON DYE WORKS
—Pirchner & Mayerhofer,—

PROPRIETORS.

Near Electric Light Works.

All orders promptly attended to and first-class work guaranteed

OPENING . . .
Announcement
WM. M'ADAM & CO.

We beg to announce that we have opened up our Grocery business in Turnbull & McAdam's old stand, Jasper Avenue and are prepared to supply all orders on the shortest notice.

Christmas Orders a Specialty.

Free delivery to any part of town.
Strictly cash Sales. Small profits and quick returns.

TELEPHONE TO
S. Moran
Lumber.
— FOR —
Coal.

As good as land office prices. Ten per cent. off for cash. Prompt delivery.

R. B. FERGUSON,
Watchmaker and Jeweler
EDMONTON, ALBERTA.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired and guaranteed.

THE
Edmonton Milling
COMPANY [LIMITED]

During the remainder of the winter will give as follows:

25 pounds Strong Bakers Flour,
7 " Saskatchewan Gold Flour,
10 " Bran,
3 " Shorts,

In exchange for . . .

ONE BUSHEL
GOOD WHEAT.

Highest price paid in cash for Wheat.

R. RITCHIE, Manager.

Pianos and Organs

For sale for cash or on the hire system extending over three years. Our long experience in handling these goods enable us to give our customers the most reliable instruments and on the most favorable terms possible.

If interested drop us a card and we will call and see you.

CANN & CO.

EDMONTON MALTING & BREWING Co.

EDMONTON, ALTA.

Near the Electric Light Station, Edmonton.

CAIRNS & KELLY, Proprietors.



THE
Royal Insurance
COMPANY
OF ENGLAND.

The Largest Fire-Office in the World, has established a direct agency at Edmonton where all business of a general office is transacted.

Transfers, etc., consented to. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. Absolute security. Unlimited liability.

HEAD OFFICE FOR CANADA:
ROYAL BUILDINGS MONTREAL.

W. TATLEY, MANAGER. GEO. SIMPSON, AGENT.

COWIE & GAIRDNER,
AGENTS EDMONTON AND ST. ALBERT.

12 37

Time passes very quickly if you are waiting for a Shave or Hair Cut in that cheerful Barber Shop of . . .

FOSTER'S
Opposite Larue & Picard's.

Choice Cigars } 1-25 Jasper Avenue.

Garipey & Chenier,
GENERAL MERCHANTS

Groceries, Provisions, Boots & Shoes, Crockery, Glassware, etc.

D. R. FRASER

HAS THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Dry . . .
S. Moran
Lumber.

In this district and is prepared to sell at the very lowest possible rates.

Before purchasing your Lumber apply at Fraser's Mill for prices which we are sure you will find satisfactory.

Sash and Doors

at very much reduced rates.

TEACHERS WANTED

TEACHER WANTED.

For Josephburg School District holding either first or second class certificate. School to open at once. Applicants must state salary required.

GUS DOZE, Secretary,
Beaver Hills, Alberta.

TEACHER WANTED.

For Rabbit Hill Protestant Public School District. Third class certificate. Duties commence March 1st, 1896. Apply stating experience and salary required to

W. M. LOUGHKINGE,
South Edmonton P. O., Alta.

LOST

In Edmonton between Imperial Bank Block and Kelly's Livery, stable, stub end of receipt book. Finder kindly leave at Kelly's stables and receive reward.

One black mare branded JH on left shoulder O on left hip, weighs about 1,000 pounds. Suitable reward will be given for information leading to their recovery.

GEORGE YERREY, Edmonton.

LOST.

A goat skin robe between the Curling Rink and H. McKay's farm. Suitable reward on leaving same with Mr. McKay or at this office.

STRAYED

Stray. Came to the premises of the undersigned, 27-53-22, one red and white spotted steer, three years old, no brand. Also one milky heifer, black, two years old, all in right ear, no brand. Owner is requested to prove property, pay expenses and take away.

DAN E. NOYES, St. Albert.

CARPENTER WANTED.

Tenders for the position of Carpenter of the Edmonton public school from March 1st to December 31st, 1896, will be received by the undersigned up to Feb. 10th, 1896, at 10 o'clock. Particulars as to duties on application at my office.

ST. GEO. JELLET, Secretary.

NOTICE!

The ratepayers of Turnip Lake School District are hereby notified that a rebate of ten per cent. will be given on all taxes paid on or before the 29th day of February, 1896.

T. G. HUTCHINGS, Treasurer.

OWLS AND HAWKS

We will be glad to hear from parties who can furnish us with these birds frozen.

O. SPANNER & Co., Taxidermists,
388 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

MUSIC.

Messrs. E. J. Cann and Geo. Purches are prepared to receive pupils for the Piano, Organ, Violin and all branches of music.

Apply at CANN'S BOOKSTORE.

SHORTHAND.

S. Chivers Wilson, holder of certificate from Isaac Pitman for fifteen years as teacher of Pitman's Shorthand, is open to receive a few pupils. Each pupil taught privately. Success guaranteed. Special terms to ladies. Apply at BULLETS office.

PARENTS, CLERGYMEN AND PHYSICIANS.

Take notice. Births, marriages and deaths must be registered with the undersigned within 30 days after the occurrence or a fine of \$50 may be imposed.

ST. GEO. JELLET, Registrar B.M.D.

RANCH

BEAVER LAKE-STEAK RANCH, ROBERT LOGAN, Proprietor. Constantly on hand and for sale Horses, Cattle and sheep. Prices to suit purchaser. Also—Seed oats, barley and potatoes. Cattle brand—"Horsehoe" on rump. Horse brand—"R. L." on left thigh.

RED DEER

ALBERTA HOTEL, Red Deer, near the C. P. R. Depot. Trains wait for dinner. Good comfortable room. STEPHEN WILSON, Proprietor. 43-67.

THE GUILD OF ST. AGNES.

The members of the Guild of St. Agnes in connection with All Saints Church, Edmonton, are prepared to take orders for all kinds of plain sewing, mending, darning, etc. Orders may be left with

MR. MISS CALVERT, Secretary-Treasurer.

Edmonton Planing Mills.

Cedar Sash and Doors, Mouldings, Clusters, etc. Window and Door Frames made to order. Also all kinds of Turned Work.
Kananaskis Lumber for sale. A carload to arrive next week.

M. H. and E. K. McLEOD, Proprietors,
P.O. Box 175.

LITTLE & CO.

Manufacturers of and Dealers in BRICK,
EDMONTON ALBERTA.

G. B. BILLO,
Watchmaker, - St. Albert.

At north end of Bridge.

Repairs promptly attended to. Satisfaction guaranteed.

A SPECIAL . . .
INDUCEMENT .

TO

Cash . Customers

A sweeping reduction in the price of all Fresh Meats, both wholesale and retail. If you require a Quarter of Beef, a Carcase of Mutton, or in fact anything in our line, call and get prices before placing your order elsewhere. You will be surprised both at the quality and price. All kinds of Fresh and Cured Meats always in stock. Highest Cash Prices paid for Hides, Hogs and Poultry.

C. GALLAGHER.

LEGAL.

S. S. TAYLOR, LL. B., Q. C. BARRISTER, NOTARY PUBLIC, ETC., EDMONTON, ALBERTA. F. T. Office in Imperial Bank block.

H. C. TAYLOR, M. A., LL. B. Barrister, Advocate, Solicitor, Notary, etc., etc. Office over Post office, Edmonton, Alberta, N. W. T. C.

L. MCNAMARA, Advocate, Notary, Etc. Office over Jacques Cartier Bank, Edmonton, N. W. T.

C. M. WOODWORTH, M. A., LL. B. Barrister, Solicitor, Advocate and Notary Public. Office in the Bellamy Block, Edmonton, S. W. T.

B. C. K. EMERY, ADVOCATES, NOTARIES FOR IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA. N. W. T. 100-100-100.

N. D. BUCK, Q. C. Crown Prosecutor. K. C. EMERY. Company and private funds to lend.

W. M. SHORT, ADVOCATE, NOTARY, ETC. Office over John Cameron's store.

A. H. GOODWIN, D. D. S., L. D. S. SURGEON DENTIST, MAIN STREET EDMONTON, ALBERTA. OFFICE—Imperial Bank Block.

MEDICAL.

H. MCINNIS, M. D., C. M. PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST. Office, Thomson's drug store, Edmonton.

E. A. BRAITHWAITE, M. D., Office of Residence, Third street, south of new H. B. Drive. Telephone connection.

J. D. HARRISON, M. D., C. M., at Home Surgeon, Montreal General Hospital. Special attention to Eye and Ear. Office next Imperial Bank, Edmonton.

P. AYLEN, M. D., C. M., McGill University. Physician, Surgeon, Acupuncture, etc. Office at residence corner of Main and Victoria Ave., Edmonton. Telephone connection.

ACCOUNTANTS

A. MCNICOL, Accountant and Commission Agent OFFICE—Imperial Bank Buildings. Agent for J. S. Taylor's ads.

La Banque Jacques

Cartier,

JASPER AVENUE, EDMONTON.

POST OFFICE, SOUTH EDMONTON.

J. E. LAURENCELLE, Manager.

ARCHITECTS

EDMONTON & FIATERS, Architects, draughtsmen and valuers OFFICE—Imperial Bank building.

W. S. EDMONTON, N. G. FLAYERS, Architect and Valuator.

CIVIL ENGINEERS & ARCHITECTS

F. DEGGENDORFER, CIVIL ENGINEER AND ARCHITECT. Designs, estimates and specifications for Water Supply, Sewerage, Irrigation, Structural Works as Bridges, Railroads, etc.

Valuations, Examinations and Reports. Supervision of Construction. Economic Location of Railways.

Special Attention to Plans for Private and Public Buildings. Correspondence strictly attended to.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA. 46

AUCTIONEER.

W. S. ROBERTSON, AUCTIONEER AND VALUATOR. TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION. SHARPS' OFFICE. Country sales attended to. Charges moderate.

SECRET SOCIETIES:

A. F. & A. M., Edmonton Lodge. Regular meetings third Friday in each month in Masonic Hall, at 7:30 o'clock, p.m. Visiting brethren cordially invited.

JAS. McDONALD, Secretary; H. C. TAYLOR, W. M.

REAL ESTATE.

JAS. McDONALD, REAL ESTATE BROKER AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT. Agent for the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company. The Phoenix Insurance Company of Hartford, Conn. The Imperial Fire Insurance Co. of London. Reliable & McDONALD'S Sale. The Newcomb Place. Correspondence strictly attended to. P. O. Box 107. EDMONTON ALBERTA.

COWIE & GAIRDNER.

Fire, Life and Accident Insurance and Real Estate.

Farms for sale. Scrip bought and sold. Office—Imperial Bank Block, Edmonton, Alta.

SURVEYOR.

C. H. MARMON & DAVIDSON, DOMINION LAND SURVEYORS AND CIVIL ENGINEERS.

District surveyors for Edmonton District under appointment from Department of Interior. Authorized to make necessary corrections to original surveys. All kinds of surveying and engineering work promptly executed. Plans, specifications and estimates furnished. Office and shop Main Street, North Side.

R. W. LENDRUM, Dominion Land Surveyor, begs to inform the public that he is fully qualified and authorized by law to make surveys in the Northwest Territories to run section lines, locate lost corners, locate roads, lay out town lots, and prepare plans for the Government and Registry offices. Post office address, South Edmonton. 82-35.

EDWARD C. DAWSON, P. C. E.

SCAVENGER AND MIXING ENGINEER, ETC. Very reasonable charges. Mail Correspondence strictly attended to.

OFFICE, SOUTH EDMONTON

BUILDING.

JAS. McDONALD, Builder and Contractor. Sash and Doors on hand and made to order. Plans and estimates of buildings furnished. Office and shop Junction Jasper Avenue and Main Street. P. O. Box 107. JAMES McDONALD.

HOTELS.

QUEEN'S HOTEL, First Class in every particular. Free bus meets all trains. Good sample room accommodation. Livery stable in connection. JACKSON & ORIELSON, Prop.

JASPER HOUSE, north side of Main street. The only brick hotel in Edmonton. The largest house in Northern Alberta. First-class weekly and daily board at reasonable rates. Commodious sample rooms in connection. Also livery and feed stable. J. GOODRIDGE, Proprietor.

ALBERTA HOTEL, EDMONTON, ALBERTA.—The above well-known Hotel having been recently acquired and improved, the management of the management of the hotel is now in the hands of H. DE ROUX, who is prepared to offer the best accommodation to visitors and the public generally. Table well supplied. Good sample rooms. H. DE ROUX, Proprietor.

SASKATCHEWAN HOTEL.

Fort Saskatchewan, North side. First class table. Good accommodation. Large stable—room for 5 horses.

X. ST. JEAN, Proprietor.

W. L. KIRKWIN HOTEL. The leading hotel in West Canada. First class in every particular. Sample rooms attached. Livery stable in connection. 58-22.

T. C. ANDERSON, Proprietor.

BLACKSMITHS

GEO. P. SANDERSON, GENERAL BLACKSMITH. REPAIRING A SPECIALTY. FIRST STREET.

LIVERY STABLES

LIVERY & FEED STABLES. Established 1821. M. McCauley, Proprietor. Main Street, Edmonton, Alberta. First class rigs and good drivers. Terms reasonable.

Millinery, Millinery

FELT and VELVET HATS

New Fall Goods have arrived

A good assortment of Underwear and Ladies and Children's Corsets and Corset Waists

Miss Charbonneau

G. BERG,

BAKER and CONFECTIONER,

Reqs to inform his customers and friends that he has on hand a full stock of Xmas Goods, including Xmas Plum Cakes, rich and plain, to suit his customers. Also a large assortment of Sweet Biscuits, Soda, by the box or pound. Apples in great variety, wholesale and retail. Xmas Candy Boxes, Walnuts, Peanuts, Almonds, Buttertubs, Filberts and Brazil, Bonbons, Pop Corn. This season's Jam and Marmalade, Maple and Tong Sugar, Cigars and Cigarettes. Wishing all a very joyful Xmas.

G. BERG.

WANTED.—A man for every unoccupied district of Manitoba, Northwest Territories and British Columbia to represent our hardy Canadian grown Nursery stock and new seed potatoes. Liberal inducement to whole or part time. Experienced salesmen will find this offer a good one. Implement acacia farmers, farmers' sons, cheese-makers and school teachers will be well to look into this. Men devoted but part time do well with us. Stock especially grown for the Western section. Send postal to Toronto, Ontario, for particulars.

SPONS & WELLINGTON,
Proprs of "Fonthill" Nurseries,
Largest in the Dominion—over 700 acres
Head office, Toronto, Ontario.
Branches: Chicago, Ill., Montreal, P. Q.

New Lumber Yard

Corner Jasper Avenue and Queen Street.

WEST OF FIRE HALL

The undersigned has the agency for Walter & Humberstone's Lumber. A full stock of Rough and Dressed Boards, Scantling and Square Lumber always on hand.

British Columbia Lumber and Shingles. Sash, Doors and Frames on hand and to order.

FRANK OSBORNE.

PROTECTION.

"If any provide not for those of his own family," he is worse than an infidel."

PROTECT YOUR FAMILY

Provide for your old age,

Guard against accidents,

BY INSURING WITH US.

Cowie & Gairdner,

INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Imperial Bank Block, Edmonton.

COAL

Good as the Best

AND

CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST

For money or its equivalent.

W. Humberstone.

TELEPHONE.

LAROSE & CO.

Will pay cash for Secondhand Furniture or Clothing, Wagons or Farm Implements, or will take in exchange.

EXCHANGE MART,
7-10th Avenue, South Edmonton.

MORTGAGE SALE

OF VALUABLE

Farm Property!

Pursuant to the order and direction of the Honourable Mr. Justice Rouleau and under and by virtue of the powers contained in a certain memorandum of mortgage made in pursuance of The Territories Real Property Act by William Chisholm to the Vendor, and which mortgage was produced at date of sale, there will be offered for sale at public auction at the Robertson Hall in the Town of Edmonton on Monday, the 10th day of February, 1896, at the hour of 2 p. m. the following premises, namely:

The fractional South-West quarter of Section thirty-four (34) in Township fifty-three (53), Range twenty-five (25) west of the fourth (4th) Meridian, containing by admeasurement One Hundred and Forty-two (142) acres, more or less.

The above property is situated on the Elk Lake Road and about six miles from the Town of Edmonton, and about three miles from the village of St. Albert, and may be otherwise known as the farm of William Chisholm.

Terms and conditions of sale will be made known on date of sale, or on application to

BECK & EMERY,
Vendor's Solicitors.

or to W. S. Robertson,
Auctioneer.

25-30

DAIRY DISTRICTS.

EDITOR BULLETIN.

Dear Sir: I was well pleased to see someone take up the subject of dairy products for this northern country, as Mr. Douglas has in your issue of the 30th ult., on account of the low prices prevailing for all grains at present it is a question of how is the settler to make his bare living, it therefore behooves everyone in the country to endeavor to devise some way to assist each other, and the community at large to improve their position, and this I think can only be done by placing everything we have got to sell on the market in the most condensed form, ready for use.

"As to having no natural resources of sufficient value to offer an avenue of support to the struggling settler." I will at once differ with Mr. D. Nature has provided a natural resource in this northern country, second to none, in the shape of prairie grass and hay, which only requires to be utilized to make the settlers self-supporting and a little more. It only (like all other resources) wants capital to develop it.

Now as to his (Mr. D.'s) suggestion as to the formation of dairy districts. He has struck the first part all right. Such districts would be the means whereby we could utilize our natural resources (in the shape of grass, &c.) and placing the products of the same either as butter or cheese on the market ready for the consumer in the most condensed form. Further I think I can offer a scheme to the settler a little different in detail to the one offered by Mr. D. Proceed upon the basis of the school ordinance in the formation of dairy districts. Let each district be from 36 to 144 square miles with from seven to nineteen directors according to size of district, who with the consent of the settlers could borrow money by floating debentures up to one-tenth of the value of the land in such district, if necessary. Now take a township, it contains 36,040 acres, take this at the government price of two dollars and fifty cents per acre, it gives the total of \$57,600.00, now take one-tenth of this as the borrowing power, we have the nice sum of \$5,760, with which to put up buildings for the manufacturing of butter or cheese or both, and supplying all the necessary appliances for the manufacture of said products, still leaving a handsome balance wherewith to buy cows for the purpose of contracting them to actual settlers in the district, who wanted them or were most in need of such (such cows and their increase to be the property of such district till paid for) binding the settler to supply the milk of such to the factory during the season, the directors to retain 20 or 25 per cent. of the price of such stock out of the products of such. Further the directors would charge a certain rate per pound for manufacturing such products. (also to be deducted from the products) This would include wages, packages, interest on buildings and equipment and instalments on debentures for as much money as was used in buildings and equipments. Thus you would have the district self-supporting. Only in case of disorganization of a dairy district would there be any show of having any tax and then only after all real estate, buildings, equipments and all stock owned by the corporation had been sold and found deficient to meet the indebtedness, would the lieutenant-governor tax alone for the deficit.

Mr. D. says "If the manufactured article meets a ready sale at good figures." This language implies a doubt where none exists. Butter and cheese can be made here as good if not better than in any other part of the continent and butter can be shipped to Montreal and put on board of steamer at present at the rate of \$1.60 per 100 pounds. What the cost of transit to the same point by manufacturers in the eastern provinces is I have no means of knowing, but say it costs approximately fifty cents per 100 pounds, we would then receive to within almost one cent per pound as much as our eastern competitors, and no person acquainted with our (you may say) free grass, &c., can doubt our ability to hold our own if not to excel. Then we have the western market, we ought surely to be able to hold our own there also, and with the certainty of the C. P. R. building through the "Crows Nest Pass" this summer, it will open up a market in that soon to be greatest mining country on the American continent.

Hoping I have not trespassed too much on your valuable space, trusting to have some others give their opinion.

I am

ROBT. McMILLAN.

Ex-President Harrison has positively refused to allow himself to be nominated as a republican candidate for the presidency.

J. J. Hill has cut off newspaper passes on the Great Northern lines owing to the hostile criticisms of the press on his proposed consolidation of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific.

LAURIER ON SCHOOLS.

Mr. Laurier said that though he had spoken before on the question, he craved the indulgence of the house to allow him to give a few words of explanation. The speaker, however, maintained the rule, and it was necessary for Mr. St. Laurent to move the adjournment of the house to enable Mr. Laurier to speak. The leader said that he had never disguised to himself the difficulties in the way of the government in approaching a settlement of the question as to what was to be done with the schools. He had in their hands, and he had on more than one occasion tendered his humble advice to the government that they should for the purpose of carrying out the great duty which was on their hands, he would not say a commission of inquiry, but to have an inquiry into the facts. There was not a man in the house, he was sure, who desired not to approach the question, whatever might be his prejudices in favor of separate schools, as to the substantial justice of the cause, justice was due, to preserve the constitution of the country, and, above all, to keep in peace and harmony all the races that lived in this country. All were agreed upon this. The difficulty was not in the question of justice, but in the arbitrary constitution in one way. Upon the question of education the sovereignty of the Province was abridged, and there was an appeal given to the minority which felt aggrieved to the government at Ottawa.

When the judgment of the Privy Council was rendered, Mr. Davies (P. E. Island) said yesterday that it was a surprise to most of the lawyers of Canada. In this he differed from his hon. friend. The judgment of the judicial committee had not surprised him (Mr. Laurier), because coming from Quebec himself and being more familiar, perhaps, than other hon. gentlemen who were not from that province with this question, it seemed to him that there could be no decision but in the direction of what he knew it as well as he did, that the one thing that they had to overcome and which stood in the way of remedial legislation was the great aversion that existed in this country after some thirty years of experience of our constitution, to having local legislation reversed or annulled by the supreme power of the federal parliament. It was a feeling which existed on both sides of the house. It must be admitted that there was not a man in the house, conservative or liberal, protestant or catholic, whether he were in favor of separate schools or in favor of common schools, who would for an instant imagine that the legislation which was passed in Manitoba in 1890 and which placed the minority of their schools was imposed with the view of doing a substantial injustice to the minority. But the legislation was now a fact. The government must first overcome the repugnance that existed in the minds of the electors in the country. How was that to be overcome? There was only one way to do it, it was by bringing the facts to the people and showing them that in this matter there had been a substantial injustice done, such an injustice as would awaken the sense of right of every man in the house. This must be done, it could be done, and if it were done a great step would have been taken towards having a peaceful solution of the question. Now therefore, he asked the hon. gentlemen who had adopted the principle of interference if they did not concede that they would have strengthened their hands immediately if they had made a preliminary investigation as to the character of the remedy that they had introduced? In the contest in Manitoba, one of the papers supporting the Greenway government had stated:—"Let it be shown that the Manitoba school act attacks the conscientious convictions of catholics and we will join in demanding its amendment or retraction." Here was where an inquiry would have been useful. There was an immense difference between the consciences of those who were in favor of separate schools and the consciences of those who were in favor of public schools. The upholder of common schools did not conceive the sense of the injustice inflicted upon the Roman catholic.

Mr. Foster—Does the hon. gentleman think he can cure that by a commission? The only way to cure that is by missionary work prolonged for a thousand years.

Mr. Laurier—I have a better and a wider faith in the conscience of my fellow-countrymen. Continuing he said that the defenders of the Manitoba school system had said that they did not want Godless schools, they wanted to have religious education in their schools, but they wanted religious education which was not Catholic, Presbyterian and Anglican could accept. Why should not the Roman Catholics attend these schools? The answer of the Roman Catholics was this, and the commission would have brought it forward: that the Roman Catholic church attached just as much importance to doctrinal education as to moral education.

If these things had been brought before a commission it would have been a long step towards solving the doubts in the minds of the population at large. An inquiry would have shown the distribution of the population.

Mr. Foster—The census shows that. Mr. Laurier—The census does not show that; it does not show how the population is grouped. Take the population of the country of Provencher. The population is very compact and solid but the census does not show that. He knew very well the government was not bound to have a commission, but Mr. Foster knew that he and his colleagues had been struggling for more than a year preparing a bill which would be acceptable even to the different members of the government. He did not know if they had succeeded; perhaps they had, but if they had succeeded in framing a bill satisfactory to the cabinet Mr. Foster knew that they had had to struggle a long time before they could accomplish this. The difficulties that existed in the cabinet existed all through the population. He (Mr. Laurier) did not care to make any political capital out of this question, but he desired to appeal to the hon. gentlemen opposite who wanted to settle the question as to how to keep harmony and peace in this country. If a commission had no other object than to contribute to the peace of the country did they think it would have been worth while to try it? This was one of the many reasons which should move the government to take that course. At the present time all the sympathies were in favor of the minority in Manitoba, but when the bill had

been proposed in the house forcing upon the majority a system of schools which might be repugnant to them, then the majority would become the party who would have the sympathies of the people. He did not want that; for his part he wanted to have as far as he could between all races and all creeds in this country unanimity, peace and harmony. The bill which it was proposed to introduce would be introduced upon lines which were altogether new in this country, and, although his heart was strongly with the minority, and while he did not know why the minority in Manitoba should not be as much favored as the majority of Ontario or Quebec—while he recognized that it would be the duty of the opposition as well as of the government to give justice to this minority if it were possible to give it, he wanted to have it done upon terms which would satisfy the public conscience as far as it could be satisfied, and the more light there was on the subject the better it would be for all parties concerned. That was the reason why he ventured to say again, it would have been far preferable for the government to have taken that course than the one which they had adopted.

Mr. Laurier's speech was loudly applauded.

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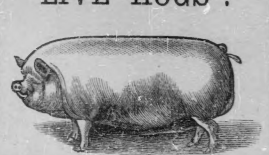
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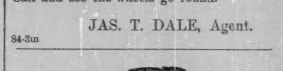
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